

WILSON'S MESSAGE ON THE TRUSTS

THROUGH CONGRESS PRESIDENT
WARNS AGAINST RESTRAINT
OF TRADE BY MONOPOLY.

HOLD MEN RESPONSIBLE

Interlocking Directorates Work Hard-
ship on Private Individuals and
Should Be Prohibited.—Uncertainty
Hampers Business.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In my report on "the state of the Union," which I had the privilege of reading to you on the 1st of December last, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question; not only because the currency legislation, which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December, is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action. In the matter of the currency it cleared suddenly and very happily after the much-debated Act was passed; in respect of the monopolies which have multiplied about us and in regard to the various means by which they have been organized and maintained it seems to be coming to a clear and all but universal agreement in anticipation of our action, as if by way of preparation, making the way easier to see and easier to set out upon with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else, and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is matter of sincere congratulation.

It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful is always the embodiment of convincing experience, and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination; and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest, and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual every-day transactions have year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast business processes of the country in the modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; but all the while opinion has made head against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well; and at last the masters of business on the great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.

What we are purposing to do, therefore, is, happily, not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land. The Government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them; and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesmen. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

When serious contest ends, when men unite in opinion and purpose, those who are to change their ways of business joining with those who ask for the change, it is possible to effect it in the way in which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances, nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts rent asunder which can be left in wholesome combination. Fortunately, no measures of sweeping or novel change are necessary. It will be understood that our object is not to unsettle business or anywhere seriously to break its established courses. On the contrary, we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What

we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revolution of any untoward kind. We are all agreed that "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and our programme is founded upon that conviction. It will be a comprehensive but not a radical or unacceptable programme and these are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits:

It waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial, and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy but the same person trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organization without inconvenience or confusion.

Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent industrial management working in its own behalf. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood, into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development and origination to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

In the second place, business men as well as those who direct public affairs now recognize, and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wished to promote. The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief as well as approval, a law which will confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We can not postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards; and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly and very earnestly, with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step, and a very important one, toward the necessary separation of the business of production from the business of transportation.

The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain, further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing antitrust law. Nothing daunts or discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in these matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business, as if the Government made itself responsible. It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided, and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

Producing industries, for example, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade, can not always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or sim-

ilar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal process may oftentimes involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring upon it breakdown and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts but also by independent suggestion, if necessary.

Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its processes of self-correction and its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not upon business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but upon the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn. Every act of business is done at the command or upon the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons. These should be held individually responsible and the punishment should fall upon them, not upon the business organization of which they make illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. Business men the country through would, I am sure, applaud us if we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment. Enterprises, in these modern days of great individual fortunes, are oftentimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their corporate stock is owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually cooperative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding companies? We do not wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by any person who pleases to buy them in such quantities as he can afford, or in any way arbitrarily to limit the sale of stocks to bona fide purchasers. Shall we require the owners of stock, when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another would constitute actual control, to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote? This question I venture for your consideration.

There is another matter in which imperative considerations of justice and fair play suggest thoughtful remedial action. Not only do many of the combinations effected or sought to be effected in the industrial world work an injustice upon the public in general; they also directly and seriously injure the individuals who are put out of business in one unfair way or another by the many disloyal and exterminating forces of combination. I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress upon the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the Government where the Government has upon its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit, and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only from the date of the conclusion of the Government action. It is not fair that the private litigant should be obliged to set up and establish again the facts which the Government has proved. He can not afford, he has not the power, to make use of such processes of inquiry as the Government has command of. Thus shall individual justice be done while the processes of business are rectified and squared with the general conscience.

I have laid the case before you, no doubt as it lies in your own mind, as it lies in the thought of the country. What must every candid man say of the suggestions I have laid before you, of the plain obligations of which I have reminded you? That these are new things for which the country is not prepared? No; but that they are old things, now familiar, and must of course be undertaken if we are to square our laws with the thought and desire of the country. Until these things are done, conscientious business men the country over will be unsatisfied. They are in these things our mentors and colleagues. We are now about to write the additional articles of our constitution of peace, the peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity.

Muehlfield Electrocutted.

Ossining, N. Y.—Frank Muehlfield, alias "The Kid," went smilingly to his death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison. He was the second man to be executed for the murder of Patrick Burns in New York city two years ago. Big Bill Lingley, Muehlfield's pal, was electrocuted on May 5. Both Lingley and Muehlfield left statements absolving Ralph Furcolo of any connection with the crime. Furcolo is serving a twenty years' sentence.

Volcano Victims Needy.

Kagoshima, Japan.—Fresh eruptions of Sakurajima, which recently caused such wide-spread devastation, have occurred here. They were accompanied by earthquakes and violent subterranean noises.

7,500 Banks Apply.

Washington.—More than the 7,500 national banks in the United States have made legal application for membership in the new federal reserve system according to the treasury department.

JAPANESE MAKE ANOTHER PROTEST

JAPAN IS STILL GROWLING AT
THE UNITED STATES ABOUT
CALIFORNIA.

BARON MAKINO'S STATEMENT

Japanese Foreign Minister Says American Attitude on Alien Land Laws Is Unsatisfactory.

Washington.—An address by Baron Nobuaki Makino, the Japanese foreign minister, to the parliament of Japan, outlining the status of negotiations over the California alien land legislation and declaring that the Japanese government "had come to see the necessity of considering some other way for solution of the question," because the replies of the United States had not been found satisfactory, was cabled in full from Tokyo to the Japanese embassy here.

The address, which was not commented upon in official circles, announced that the third note of protest presented to Secretary Bryan by Ambassador Chinda on August 18 remained unanswered. It also revealed the fact that the ambassador, under instructions from Tokyo, saw President Wilson on March 5, the day after the president's inauguration, and asked that he make an effort to stop the threatened legislation in California, which since has been enacted. In part he said:

"In the state legislature of California the bills of anti-Japanese character regularly have been introduced at its sessions for more than ten years past. Thanks to the good offices earnestly exercised by the United States government and thanks also to proper steps opportunistically taken by the people and government of Japan, nothing of serious moment did fortunately occur, but at the fortieth session of the legislature which assembled last year a bill known as the Webb bill, aiming at prohibition of ownership of real property by Japanese was passed by an overwhelming majority.

"The new act places Japanese on a different footing from other aliens, and the main point in dispute between the two countries has been the discriminatory treatment resulting from this act. In view of the situation which prevailed in California, the imperial government thought it necessary to call special attention to the matter and instructed our ambassador to seek an interview which was given by the new president on the 5th of March."

HITS "Purer Democracy"

Former President Attacks "Impractical Reformers" and "Demagogues." Philadelphia.—Former President Taft called a halt in the movement toward "purer democracy" and greater social and individual freedom. In a speech at the commencement exercises of a local business college he arraigned "impractical reformers" and "demagogues" who seek to arouse class consciousness. He took issue with the tendency to inject more democracy into educational methods, and declared the spread of "lubricity" in literature and on the stage, and indirectly in education, was a danger to young men and women of the country.

Mr. Taft admitted the benefits of many modern crusades, but added: "The people are sufficiently aroused. Now let common sense prevail to distinguish between what is practical and what is luring but deceitful in its promise."

Speaking of attempts to cure defects in education by more democracy, he said: "We have had the ridiculous exhibition of school children striking because some of the favorite principles were transferred to another school, and we find newspapers stimulating such movements."

Straw Hats in Mobile.

Mobile, Ala.—Home-grown strawber-

ries made their debut in Mobile with the first straw hat. Although it has been scarcely two weeks since the first and only freeze of the winter so far, abnormally spring-like weather has been prevailing.

Job Landed for Roberts.

Washington.—Judge W. T. Roberts of Douglas, Ga., former solicitor general of Tallapoosa circuit, has been named by Secretary of Commerce Redfield as special attorney for the bureau of corporations. This important position was landed for Judge Roberts through the influence of William J. Harris, director of the census, who is very close to the secretary of commerce. Mr. Harris and Judge Roberts served in the state senate together and occupied adjoining seats. Judge Roberts was chairman of the judiciary committee.

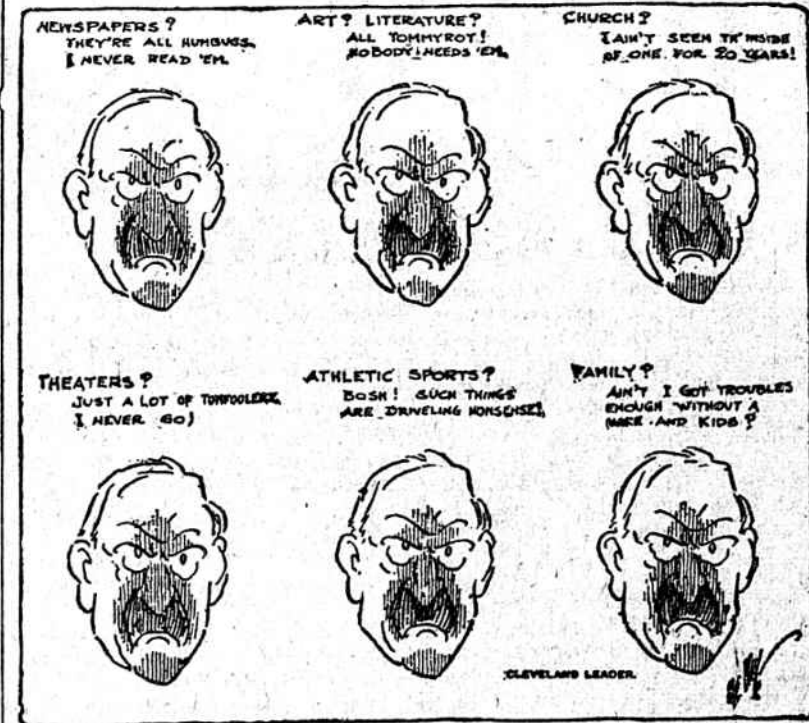
Relics of Davis Given to Heirs by U. S.

Washington.—Jefferson Davis' two dueling pistols, a double-barreled pistol and appurtenances, seized by Union troops near the close of the Civil war and which have been in the custody of the war department nearly fifty years, will be turned over to Joseph A. Hayes, of Colorado, whose wife is the eldest daughter of the former president of the Confederacy. The shawl and raglan, belonging to Mrs. Davis, said to have been worn by Davis when he was captured, were not included among the articles.

Murderess May Go Free.

Harrisburg, Pa.—From the drift of proceedings before the state board of pardons here, it is believed that Mrs. Kate Edwards, who has been in the Berks county jail for more than twelve years under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, will be set free. Because of her sex, no governor since 1901 has dared to sign papers for the carrying out of the death sentence. Her case is one of the most remarkable in the annals of Pennsylvania courts.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?



CONVICTS MUTINY; 7 KILLED

THREE "BAD MEN," CONFINED IN
THE OKLAHOMA PRISON, MAKE
DESPERATE FIGHT.

One of the Men Killed by the Convicts was Judge Thomas, Who Was Visiting Prison.

McAlester, Okla.—Seven men were shot to death and three persons were wounded when three convicts attempted to escape from the state penitentiary and were slain by guards. One of the men murdered by the convicts in their dash for liberty was John R. Thomas of Muskogee, formerly United States district judge, and once congressman from Illinois.

Despite the commotion caused by the three men in trying to shoot down every one who came in their way, no general attempt was made by other convicts to join in the delivery. The three mutineers were encouraged by their less desperate fellows who cheered the onslaught of the armed prisoners.

So rapidly did the three convicts shoot down those in their path that they reached the prison gate before the guards could return their fire. The desperadoes had taken the keys from the turnkey, John Martin, whom they had wounded, and had sheltered themselves through the prison yard by holding Mary Foster, a telephone operator, in front of them until the only shot fired by guards in the yard hit the girl in the leg.

Outside the gate the men seized the horse and buggy of Warden Dick and dashed away, only to be shot to death by pursuing guards. One of the convicts fought to the last, their stolen horse lashed to a gallop by the other two. They fired their last cartridges at the oncoming guards who poured in a deadly fire from horseback.

Even after the escaped men were lying dead in the bottom of the careening buggy, the frightened horse dashed onward until felled by a bullet from the pursuers.

MONEY FOR ROADS IN SOUTH

\$771,250 for the State of Georgia for Improving Roads.

Washington.—A supplemental report on the bill to appropriate \$25,000,000 a year for federal aid to road construction in the various states was filed in the house by Representative Shackelford, chairman of the house roads committee. A special rule making this bill in order as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill is now before the house.

The bill proposes to divide the appropriation among the states in proportion to the rural delivery routes and post roads in each state. Tables setting forth the mileage of these roads in each state were included in the report filed.

Another table gave the amount of federal aid which states might receive under the provisions of the bill.

The amounts for the Southern states were fixed as follows:

Alabama \$578,750, Florida \$183,750, Georgia \$771,250, Kentucky \$583,750, Louisiana \$302,500, Mississippi \$473,750, North Carolina \$660,000, South Carolina \$415,000, Tennessee \$706,250.

Adverse Report Made.

Washington.—An adverse report on the appointment of Frank P. Glass as successor to the late Senator Johnston of Alabama was made by Senator Walsh on behalf of the committee on privileges and elections. Senator Kern submitted the report of the majority, recommending the seating of Blair Lee (Dem.) as successor of Senator Jackson (Rep.) of Maryland. Mr. Kern offered a resolution directing that Lee be seated for the remainder of the unexpired term of the late Senator Rayner.

Jowl and Collards Good Medicine.

Washington.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina attributes his good health to the eating of "jowl" and "collards." The senator returned recently from his holiday vacation in South Carolina more robust than for years. "Jowl and collards," said Senator Tillman, when asked the reason for his improved health. "When I went down home for the holidays, I cast off the harness of self-imposed dietary rules and revealed to my heart's content in jowl and collards."

Husband Enacts Double Tragedy.

Macon, Ga.—Returning to his home, No. 3 Hill Park, adjoining the White school, Joe McWhorter, until recently proprietor of the "Old Seventy-six Saloon," went to a bedroom where Mrs. McWhorter was doing some cleaning, shot her through the heart and then turned the weapon on himself, firing two bullets through his own breast. Mrs. McWhorter fell to the floor dead and the body of her husband fell directly across her lifeless form. Both apparently died instantly.

MEXICANS SEEK A REFUGE

HUERTA'S BEATEN SOLDIERS ARE
MARCHING TO FORT BLISS,
TEXAS.

Women Proved Best Marchers — Six Huerta Generals in Unique Procession.

Marfa, Texas.—Footsore, fagged, almost famished from their three days' march on foot of 67 miles over a windswept mountain road, the 3,300 Mexican federal soldiers and generals routed from Ojinaga, Mexico, by the rebels, with 1,687 women and about 300 children and infants, arrived at Marfa, whence they were to be transported by train to Fort Bliss at El Paso.

The ragged remnant of the Huerta army, which sought asylum in this country rather than face possible extermination by the rebels, will be formally interned at Fort Bliss, as wards of the government. They will be held there indefinitely on footing of prisoners of war.

The picturesque march afoot through American territory of so many foreign soldiers and women with their baggage, abounded with incident. The birth of a child, the death of several wounded soldiers, the search for water in the desert, the constant straggling away from the line of march and the rounding up again of scores of the refugees were some of the difficulties with which the United States carrymen had to contend. The Mexicans outnumbered the escorting American soldiers, ten to one.

Viewed from a hilltop, the oncoming army as it zigzagged through the mountain passes and reached backward into the dusty distance ten miles away, was a picture of exhaustion, although the prospect of soon reaching their destination seemed to revive fresh courage.

BIRDMAN DASHES TO DEATH

Arthur E. Perry Drowned at Tampa While Making Flight.

Tampa, Fla.—Arthur E. Perry, formerly a member of the army aviation corps, and known in army circles as Captain Dick, fell into the Hillsborough river here, after making a parachute leap of 1,000 feet, and was drowned. He was an expert swimmer, but became entangled in the ropes of his parachute and could not swim out.

Perry was accompanied on the flight and parachute jump by Manuel Perez, leaving an amusement part at four o'clock. Two parachutes were used and Perez made a successful landing about fifty feet from where Perry landed in the water.

Perez called to a party in a motor boat nearby, efforts at once being made to rescue Perry.

Many Grasshoppers in Texas.

Austin, Texas.—Midsummer weather for ten days has brought out such numbers of grasshoppers in Hamilton county, Central Texas, that the state department of agriculture was appealed to assist in preventing these insects from ravaging crops.

Men of Navy Respond to Order.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels expressed gratification over the hearty response of enlisted men of the navy to the recent order putting academic and technical courses of instruction into operation on battleships. Of 96 first-enlistment men on the battleship Florida, 93 asked for special instruction. On board the Arkansas, 499 men expressed a desire to pursue studies. Ensign Falgo started a class in mechanical and marine engineering on the Utah with fifty pupils, and within two weeks the class had grown to 85.

Railways Are Costly to France.

Paris, France.—State management of the two national railway systems cost 91 1-2 and 88 per cent. of the receipts, respectively, according to the official report, for 1912, just issued. The revenue of the first system—the Southwestern—amounted to 68,539,783 francs and the cost of management was 62,707,060 francs. The revenue of the second system—the Western—amounted to 244,403,198 francs and the cost to 216,671,819 francs. Net profits of both systems have decreased steadily.

100 Warships Wanted for Canal Cruise

Washington.—Five of the nations invited to take part in the great naval procession that will start at Hampton Roads and cruise by way of the Panama canal to the Golden Gate have notified the state department of their acceptance. They are the Argentine Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain and Portugal. Japan, also, has decided to participate, according to press reports, and it is believed all of the maritime nations of the world will be represented in the line.

MESSAGE LAUDED BY PARTY LEADERS

REPUBLICANS AND PROGRES
SIVES JOIN DEMOCRATS IN
ENDORING WILSON.

WILL NOT DISTURB BUSINESS

G. O. P. Leader Mann and Senators
Kenyon and Gallinger Endorse
the Message.

Washington.—President Wilson's suggestion to congress in his trust address that the government and business men are ready to meet each other half way "in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law," fell on attentive ears and struck a responsive chord in representatives of differing political parties.

The atmosphere of co-operation and "accommodation" in the message, the reforms proposed, expressed in terms of conservatism, and the spirit of friendliness to supersede antagonism in dealing with big business, which dominated the president's thoughts, aroused expressions of approval from all sides. Few discordant notes were sounded in comments from members of the congress who are to pass upon legislation urged to prohibit monopoly and hold men of business within the law.

Throughout the delivery of the address, the assembled senators and representatives listened intently to every word, applauding frequently when the president began enumeration of evils which he believed needed remedying.

His proposal for an interstate trade commission to facilitate business and keep it in the straight path; the recommendation of laws to prohibit interlocking directorates and holding companies; suggestions for authority to regulate railroad securities; for an act that would fix guilt upon individuals instead of punishing business; and that the courts be opened to individuals harmed by illegal business—all these were received with general approval, evidenced by enthusiastic applause.

LORD STRATHCONA IS DEAD

One of the Most Noted of the Build-
ers of Canada Dies in London.

London, England.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, died here.

Death was due to prostration, the result of a severe attack of catarrh. He had been ill, however, since the death of his wife last November, which proved a great shock.

Lord Strathcona's life spanned nearly a century and his active career a full three-quarters. "The best way to live to an old age," he explained, when found at his desk in London on his ninety-third birthday anniversary on August 6, last, "is by not thinking about age at all, but just going on doing your work."

From his eighteenth year, when, as Donald Smith, a sturdy Scot, he sailed for Canada, to his ninety-fourth year, which would have been completed in next August, he lived up to his maxim of work. For the past six years he had been periodically reported as "about to resign" the post of high commissioner for Canada, but it was death and not his resignation that terminated his work.

Robbers Rifle a Bank.

Pittsburg, Oklahoma.—Two bandits rode up to the state bank here, forced the cashier into the vault at pistol-point, rifled it of coin, placed their loot in a sack and galloped safely out of town. Bank officials claim only a few hundred dollars were taken. Other reports said several thousands were secured. A posse with bloodhounds have started on the trail of the robbers.

Gives \$400,000 to Art.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Carl Jacobson, the rich brewer, who died recently, bequeathed most of his fortune of \$400,000 to art purposes. This was done, it was stated, with the consent of his children, who receive only small legacies.

Eugenic Law Declared Void.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wisconsin eugenic law, which provides for the issuance of marriage licenses only upon a certificate of a clean bill of health, was declared unconstitutional by Judge F. C. Eschweiler of the circuit court. The case will go to the supreme court. Judge Eschweiler held that the eugenic law has unreasonable statutory limitations so far as physicians' fees are concerned, and that it is an unreasonable and material impairment of the right of persons to enter into matrimony.

Girl Sues Her Lover Shot Father.

Mobile, Ala.—"I have killed her father," said C. King Morse, an automobile supply man, as he walked into police headquarters here, with Miss Eleonora Freadhoff ad handed the desk sergeant a revolver, one chamber of which contained an empty shell. Miss Freadhoff corroborated the story which her love told the police that her father, Charles Freadhoff, had suddenly appeared before them with a revolver when they were walking near the girl's home about eleven o'clock, and that Morse shot in self-defense.

Barbed Wire Fence Holds Mexicans.

El Paso, Tex.—The 3,300 Mexican federal soldiers and children who sought asylum in the United States after they were driven out of Ojinaga, Mexico by Gen. Francisco Villa's rebel forces, arrived in El Paso. They will be held at the Fort Bliss military reservation. Arriving in ten trains from Marfa, Texas, the refugees were taken to El Paso, where they were put in a camp enclosed by a barbed wire fence.

Must Have Steel Cars.

Washington.—Hearings were begun on the bill of Representative Esch providing for the replacement of all wooden railroad cars by steel cars within four years. George A. Pots, president of the Railway Business Association, recommended that the interstate commerce commission be authorized to determine how much time should be allowed the railroads to make the change. Mr. Post declared that the cost of replacing the wooden cars now in operation with steel cars would aggregate about \$382,000,000.

Wins Libel Suit.

Washington.—The Commercial Appeal Publishing Company, a Tennessee corporation won the libel suit for \$20,000 brought against it by W. J. Cain, of Mississippi. Cain sued in Mississippi for an alleged libel published in the Commercial Appeal. The suit was removed from the state to the federal court and there dismissed because the company had no agent to be served in Mississippi. Cain appealed to the supreme court on the ground that after the removal the company could not question the service.